

Early 1097

The Crusaders (1st Crusade) crossed into Asia Minor and laid siege to the city of NICAEA, which finally surrendered to the emperor David being sacked

The army marched overland across the plains toward ANTIOCH they defeated the TURKS decisively at DORYLAEUM, but suffered greatly from the heat & lack of H₂O

while the main body of Christians
went on to ANTIOCH & BALDWIN
OF FLANDERS AND TANCRED seized
TARSUS. Then BALDWIN crossed
the EUPHRATES at the invitation of the
Christian Armenian ruler of EDESSA
and founded the 1st Crusade State,
the County of EDESSA

Crusaders invade Asia Minor,
take NICAEA, drive Killij ARSLAN
to Jemnicum (which becomes
the capital of ROUN), cross the
Taurus, secure Edessa, and
besiege Antioch.

1097

POPE URBAN II

FIRST CRUSADE

Pope Urban's appeal saw armies organized in almost every area of Christian Europe to march to Constantinople.

By 1097 more than 60,000 pilgrims were gathered in the environs of the capital city of the Byzantine Empire
Emperor ALEXIUS COMNENUS

had asked pope Urban for help against
the Turkish forces.

He viewed this army as a threat
equal to that of the Turks.

Godfrey of Bouillon had actually
attacked the imperial forces - and
on a holy day.

The Pope had never appointed a
military leader.

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Pope Urban II, who organized the First Crusade, never named a commander in chief. The Crusade had no supreme commander.

Adhemar of Monteil, Bishop of Le Puy, was the religious leader of the Christian Armies. He had great influence and until his untimely death in Antioch, did much to control the political aspirations of

the nobles. member of a titled
family Adharna was a bullheaded
and courageous fighter.

more than 60,000 pilgrims
gathered in the environs
of Capital City of the Byzantine
Empire

Alexius Comnenus had asked
Pope Urban for help against
the Turkish forces, but he
wanted mercenaries. He viewed
this army of 86,000 as a threat

equal to that of the Turks

The armies that arrived in
Constantinople had been weary;
they had pillaged the outskirts of the
town when they ran short of supplies.

Emperor Maurice gave gifts of gold &
jewels to leaders, asking they take oath
of allegiance to him & that cities taken
from Turks be returned to his
control. There were Normans; Franks;

Armenians; Lombards; Bulgarians & others.

May 6, 1097

1st Crusade

crusaders reach Nicaea

six weeks later Seljuk Turks
surrender the City to the Byzantines

map pg 804 Natl Geo Dec 1963

May 6, 1097

Crusaders reached Nicosa (near
Seyghannara in Turkey)

Six weeks later they surrendered

For 6 weeks Crusaders
besieged the fortress of NICAEA
Fall of the city was imminent
when Emperor Alexius Comnenus
negotiated a secret treaty with
the defenders.

on June 19, 1097 when knights supposed
halted they saw (at dawn) to their
astonishment Byzantine standards

floating atop the towers

July 1, 1097

1st Crusade

Turks on July 1, Ambush the first Crusader Army to reach DORYLAEUM.

The Second Army surprised the Turks.

The Third Crusader force turns near defeat into a Christian victory (SE of Nicaea)

Saladin's forces were 1st to be attacked
Raymond of Aigoulas says the Turkish
forces numbered 150,000

Near noon the Crusader army showed
The Bishop of La Puy who had led a force over
the mountains to rear of Turks, attacked
The Turks left behind treasury of Sultan
and his two Emirs

After 2 days, the Christians set
out for Antioch

July 1, 1097

Turks ambush the 1st Crusader Army to reach DORY LAEUM. The arrival of 2nd Army surprises Turks; while the arrival of a third turns near defeat into Christian victory.

To avoid another Dorylaeum,
the Crusaders banded together
across the parched Anatolian
plateau.

In a nightmare of heat & dust,
they flung aside arms, helmets
and coats of mail

1097

Baldwin's forces joined the
main Army, east of
HERACLEA. So N. E. to
Cassene, then to Edessa

Oct. 1097

The walls of Antioch were supported by 400 towers.

Tradition said St. Peter founded his first bishopric there.

The Turks had been gathering supplies for a siege when the Crusaders captured the huge Convoy. There was grain, ships and cattle, wine.

Here discussion between leaders of the Crusade came into the open. Bohemond

wanted this city for himself
winter came. On Nov. a Russian
squadron of 13 ships appeared in nearby
port of St. Simian.

But again by Christmas 1097
they were almost out of supplies

Nov 1097

aid from the West arrives at St
Simian in Nov 1097, at Genoa Ships
unload men and supplies for the
attack on Antioch.

Before Christmas food
began to be excessively short

1097

1912 Dates J-BK

First Crusade

NICAEA surrendered.

Crusaders are victorious over
sultan Kilij ARSLAN at
DORYLAEUM.

C1097

First Crusade

At Constantinople trouble arose between the crusaders and Emperor ALEXIUS.

The Crusaders were intent on keeping for themselves whatever land they conquered at least in Syria & Palestine.

They were a source of danger until Alexius could shepherd them over into Asia Minor.

1097

Edessa was Captured by
the Crusaders

Recaptured by Muslims 1144

Seized by the Turks 1637

1097-1098

1912 Dates J-BK

First Crusade

Antioch was besieged
Crusaders in Antioch were
besieged by KERBOGA.
SELJUK army was defeated.

Early 1097

Raymond IV of Toulouse,
BOLESLAV I, TANCRED,
Robert of Normandy and
Robert II of Flanders
arrived at the 1st Crusade
early in 1097

At Antioch - all swore Tancred
& Raymond to oath to ALEXIUS

May 6 - June 19, 1097

1912 Dates J-BK

NICA EA

The 1st undertaking of the Crusades was the siege of NICA EA, in Asia Minor. The 1st time the whole Army had been brought together. ALEXIUS, Emperor of the Greeks, allied to the Crusaders, brought vessels overland to the lake completing the blockade. After futile attempts, just as the Crusaders were about to take the city, it surrendered to them.

ally ALEXIUS, who hoisted his standard and
announced his intention of holding it
against the Crusaders.

1097+ → 1098

First Crusade

The Crusaders delayed more than a year in Antioch.

They laid siege to the city, but the fortification proved impregnable. Food ran out for Christians outside.

Finally the commander of one of Antioch's wall towers was bribed into treachery, allowing a handful of knights to scramble up the ramparts, enter

the city and open the gates: (the poorest pilgrims had been reduced to eating undigested seeds picked from animal dung & patience ravaged their camp)

The Crusaders poured in & put the entire city to the sword. They, in turn, were besieged by a Turkish army that suddenly arrived, just too late to relieve Antioch. Morale among Christians was so low some exhausted men refused to do guard duty on the walls.

1097

Battle of TARUS
Christian knights led by
TANCRED (1076-1112) defeated
Turks at city of Tarus in Cilicia
(south Turkey) during
first Crusade.

1097

the Crusaders and a contingent
of Alexius' forces besieged fortified
Turkish town of NICAEA (known
today as İZNIK)

There was a giant on the
wall hurling rocks. Godfrey, with
single well-aimed arrow, picked
off the giant

After 45 days NICAFA fell, but not to
the assault, the defenders made a secret
deal with Mexico's Ambassador. The leaders
were bribed, but the rank & file were not
even allowed into the city except in small
groups

1097

First Crusade

Ancient site of DORY LAEUM (ANATOLIA)

Fulcher of Chartres and the advance group were pinned against a marsh by Turks

Rodfrey (nephew) and his fellow knights spurred to the rescue leaving their infantry behind

The Turks turned on flight
From that moment on, no

opponent whether Turk or Arab over
willingly faced the shattering charge
of the Crusader's heavy cavalry.

As the Turks fell back, they blocked
wells & destroyed crops.

The Crusaders found themselves
marching through a wasteland in
the heat of summer.
they lost most of the horses.

1097

1st Crusade

Armies crossed to Asia Minor,
took NICAEA (1097)

Autumn 1097

First Crusade

Crusaders passed beyond the
town of KAYSERI and turned
southeast to cross the ANTI-TAURUS
mountains

Winter was coming